

No. 9008...VOL. LV.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

PRICE THREEPENCE

PHIL'S ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine fast-sailing barque **RECONNAISSANCE**, W. Charlin, master, will for Hongkong shortly after discharge of her inward cargo.

For freight or passage apply to **HENRY MOORE**, Moore's Wharf. 3rd April, 1867.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque **UNION**, Captain Berkinshaw.

For freight or passage apply to **T. G. SAWKILL**, 10, Cross Street.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, Saturday last, TERRIER Bitch, steel collar. Any one finding same to Mr. HILLIER, Glasgow Arms, Glasgow, shall receive above reward.

FOUND a White COCKATOO. Owner or finder applying at 82, Windmill-street.

... friends and the
... commodious
... and Lloyd.

bin, 9d; return, 1c. Storage, 6d

FOR LONDON.—For Second Class Passengers on
—The Al Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTH
this day, J. D. Phillips, commandeer, will sail in a
day.

For passage apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board,
Circular Quay; or to
MONTPELIER, JOSEPH, and CO.

BERKELEY LINKS.—For LONDON
the John Duth, the well-known Al
ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, James Scott,
commander, having a large portion of her dead weight
occupied with quick despatch. See circular
accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain SCOTT,
Circular Quay; or to MONTPELIER
JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER. the Barque ANNA,
100 tons burden, Captain Brazil.
The Brigantine VEMO, 400 tons burden, Capt
Waters.

These well-known vessels are now due here from

A the specially taught to grow up persons
for married couples. **W. J. M. M. M. M.**
Marler, 12th, Liverpool-street, near Castle-gate.

A BRATFISH Fashionable Handwritten
Imitation. Mrs. MORRIS, 12th, Liverpool-street.

A GOOD LUNCH, at the Golden Palace,
Rouge, joints, English etc. 1s.

CHAR. ARLETTY, Upholsterer, SYDNEY
12th, Liverpool-street, near Castle-gate.

E. RAMSAY, Broker, Oldcastle, Essex
Aguin, c/o 278, George-st., opp. Huzar.

ESTABLISHED 1842 - DR. HMANUEL
Dentist, Pitt-street North - **Painless** tooth
Artificial teeth no hurt or pink valuations. Ch
12th, Liverpool-street, near Castle-gate.

FUTURE REVEALED - Personal details of
the organs and advice 1s. ditto from portrait
writing. Inclose specimens and 14 penny stamp
WARD, Photographer, 248, George-st., near
12th, Liverpool-street, near Castle-gate.

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which have been
highest quality.
of articles of the
generating price,
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is palatable.

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GRISDALE and McDONOUGH, Auctioneers, 244 Pitt-st.,
GOODLEY and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised
Merchants, and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
Saw and Milling Machinery, Cast-iron and
N.B.—Doors, sashes, casements, mantelpieces
on hand, and made to order.
J. F. McDONALD, General Importer, has
GILLMAN, Cutler, Surgical Instrument
Maker, & Hunter-st.
JOSEPH WEAVER, Anchor Floor Mill
Bathurst-st., Sydney.
Superior Floor, Secord's & Co., Sydney.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.
MR. S. MYNICK, Dentist, 55, O'Connell-st.
Consulted daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
MR. C. W. KAYNER has to inform the
CLASSES for JUVENILES on MONDAY, the 8th
Mrs Cowper's, 527, St. John's-terrace, Darling
apportioned.
THE LANCY, LANCY, REFINE, ROSE

special care and
 can be obtained
 convenience of
 ministers, so as to
 This is a great
 It looses that fine
 It is shipped
 long experience
 with coffee as are
 do,
 as of that famed
 from Orono and
 London, amongst
 celebrated Bolognas
 for breakfast or
 Family Grocer,
 BAKED CORN,

DELAIDE direct.—The S.A.R.
R. Yull, master, sails THIS

BATTERY.—Wanted £2000, for repairs of the 15-ton battery **JAN PETERS**, now lying at Cuckmere, with 345 tons register, held under special license for 12 months, and 1000 lbs. of powder, and 1000 lbs. of saltpetre, under charter to Shanghai. Payment to be made in Shanghai or by bills at 30 days' sight on Alcock & Co., Ltd., London. Holding Tideship Insurance advanced to be secured by battery on the ship, a hypothecation of about £750—result on 465 tons coal.

Offers to be addressed to Captain **MOISEN**, care of Messrs. Frank, Brothers, and Co., Pitt-street, before the 11th April.

WANTED, A SHIP. to load for London. **YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.**

TRANSPORT—BOKONGKONG—CONVEYANCE required for 11 Men, 5 Women, and 5 Children from Hongkong to Hongkong, and return, at 5 P.M. on BOKONGKONG direct. For further particulars apply at the Consular Office, Lower George-street.

W. L. B. STUBBS, A. C. General
Consular Officer, New South Wales.

Gentlemen who have been disappointed in obtaining this Hotel, that he has one mile north of the city, and is a very desirable place for a residence, and is very pregnant with influences that invigorate and body.

REMOVAL.—J. H. ADAMS, opposite the City Hotel, George street.

RAYNES, TREVANE, and CO. Mort's Bazaar, Auctioneers, and Estate Valuers. Advances made on properties for sale negotiated.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HAYWARD, Solicitor, 155 1/2 No. 155, Elizabeth-street. Now ready for investment.

SCRAP, Hoop Iron, and Heavy Scrap, purchased. City Iron Works, Fynnont.

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Flour and Grain Merchants,
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

GENUINE SUFFERING ADELAIDE at of Plout, in any quantities, at lowest cash price.

HAY, CHAFF, MAIZE, OATS, BARLEY,

RED CORN,
RED CORN,
RED CORN,
RED CORN.
F F S.—
in Adelaide,
w wheat.)
Glen Gate
of first-class

Weight or passage apply on board, at

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 8th instant, in commemoration of its Fifteenth Anniversary.

SIR JOHN EDWARD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd April, 1907.

VOLUNTEER SYDNEY AND ST. GEORGE'S V.E.—The drill parade PARADE, SATURDAY, the 6th, March, at 3 p.m., was held at the Drill Hall, Sydney, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. D. WILSON, who had the honor to attend. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Brigade Adjutant Major J. C. PARADE, Sydney and Suburban Companies, at 3 p.m., at the Drill Hall, Sydney, 4th April, 1907.

THOMAS BAYNES, Captain, Brigade-Adjutant. Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1907.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No. 6 Battery.—Drill on SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 3 p.m., at Macquarie's Club.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILSON, Lieutenant Commandant.

LAW INSTITUTE.—Meeting of the Council This DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m. K. A. MACDONALD, Secretary.

NOBLEMAN'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Quarterly commenced 2nd April.

MUSICAL.—The regular monthly MEETING of the Musicians' Lodge, THIS EVENING (O. 7.30).

CHARLES DE VILHIE, three 1/2, do. 1/2, do. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, do.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—Carriage-Drum makers, 6 to 7 o'clock, 6 to 8 o'clock. J. OGDEN.

TRUST MONEY.—\$10000 to let interest on accounts for short periods upon liberal terms to EDWARD O'BRIEN, Lead Office, 3rd street.

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.—Accepted has been \$15000 City of New York and Co's Order No. 1092 (2100) each. The principal is payable on Jan'y 1st 1870, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from Oct'r 1st 1869. Apply to John Stork Bank, Ryecky. The Company is also authorized to issue Bonds in terms of one or five years. Particulars granted 23rd December, 1866. Shareholders may be seen on application to J. MULLEN, 133, E. 1st street.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Shares, 136, Pitt-street.

N. S. W. GOV. DEBENTURES FOR SALE BY N. LENNON and CAPE, Governmental Agents, 136, Pitt-street.

CITY LAND OFFICE, 65, Market-street.

GALE, is each.
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TOMS. £2 10s
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Liverpool-street.
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INS, all sizes.
from usual dis-
HITE, Agent,
OVES. B. B.
George-street.
IN PLATES,
Hunter-street.
S, 25s Keg-
Hunter-street.

L. C. B. T. O. B. A. S. S. E. N. A.

THE O'NEILL FUND—I being desired to place the List of Subscriptions to the above Fund, and to request to forward their subscriptions to the Secretary, **STEWART A. WILSON, Esq.**, Oriental Bldg., Sydney.

Gentlemen having subscription lists are specially requested to send them to **W. H. Thompson**, the Treasurer in the course of the present month.

HAROLD MACLEAN, J. (Honorary Secretary).

SYDNEY MECHANIC SCHOOL OF ARTS—SUBSCRIPTION at the rate of 5/- per annum. Members are entitled to the following advantages—

1. Free access to the Reading Room, and to the Circulating Library of 13,000 vols.

Admission to Classes, several of which are free.

2. Free use of the Library of Reference Books, &c.

Payment of 6/- constitutes a life membership.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SPRINGING SCHOOL—Writing, Bookkeeping, &c. Three evenings a week, terms moderate. 25, Bond St., Road.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—The usual school holidays will commence on **THURSDAY, April 11th**, at 9.30 a.m. and will be resumed on **WEDNESDAY, April 24th**, at 9.30 a.m.

For the first three days of the school holidays, a quarter, held in afternoon, four pounds ten shillings for each scholar.

PHALON'S Chemical Hair Invigorator, in a jar, 36¢.

RIMMER'S LIMEJUICE and **GLYCERINE** for the hair. M^{MAHON}, next C.

CHOICE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUM — unboxed —
— Gosselin & Jackson Club
Bayle's Essence Bouquet, Sainbury's 5 Scent
Hannay's Rondo! — M^{MAHON}, next C.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Army and Navy.
Dye. M^{MAHON}, next C.

L'YON'S KATHAIRON, for the hair. A
just received. Price is 64¢ per bottle. M^{MAHON}, next C.

CLAYBAY'S SCENTED SOAPS of various
flavors —
— Honey, bars and tablets
— Almond and glycerine
— Castile and white card soaps
— A fine sample of marine soap.
M^{MAHON}, next C.

BEST Waterproof **NURSERY APRONS**.

TO **CRICKETERS**. — **PRIZE HATS**, best of
wood. M^{MAHON}, next C.

g. Oregon, and
Circular Quay.
rdwood, Cedar,
Circular Quay.
cheap. BEAU-
tate, Botany Rd.
variety of WAL-
NT and WAL-
s, Black SOIL.
p.
Saddles, 50s;
t.
ated Buggy and
282, Pitt-street.
HORSES, and
SON'S.
Pagnell CART,
article, for SALE
war, manager.
n harness, price
Redfern.

passengers. A liberal dietary scale
done will be found.

A. B. WEIGALL, B.A., Head Master
29th March, 1867.
THE MISSSES GILLIAM, Ladies' School, 157, Forth-
street, Woolsomooloo.
TUITION.—Mrs. BISS has made arrangements wh
will enable her to receive two or three addit
pupils in her private daily class. Quarter commences fr
day of entrance, 110, Phillip-street.

B CAT TOY and FANCY BAZAAR, 95
GOSNELL'S TRICHOBARON, Hair B-
toshall Dressing Combs, at CIVET G
TO PASSENGERS PER SOBRAON.
Happy Travellers, Leto, Change for a S-
Wedding Frocks, Quotations, German Ladi-
Goose, and other amusing games, at the Bazaar,
BAZAARS.—The only two in the colonies
MAIR'S London and Paris, where y-
large variety of Toys, Fancy Goods, and trimm-
kind, at 25 per cent. cheaper than in all the c-
472 and 546, George-street.

and SONS.
S, and DOG-
Pitt-street.
usual to the best
start looking
and Concord
&c. 203, 205,
s bay carriage
ses, price £15.
DLEY, NEW-

THE MENTALLY AFFLICTED.

(From the Times, January 10.)
MUCH as is said of "the good old times"—of the indiscriminate alms-giving and other practical manifestations of a universal benevolence which preceded our political economy and social science—it is a reproach to mankind that until a period within the memory of many still living the most afflicted of God's creatures were treated with a cruelty which was revolting. The man or woman who was born an idiot, or who from extreme mental sorrow or intense physical suffering lost the ordinary faculties of reason, was dealt with as a social outlaw. This was a cruelty, too, in which no discrimination was attempted. Idiocy and insanity were spoken of as if they were convertible terms, and a common fate awaited the fool and the madman. The superstitious looked upon them as pretty much, if not altogether, on a par with the "possessed," and the rest of the world treated them as if they were wild beasts. The madman was banished over to some particular tyrant to be removed, altogether from public view; and if the less demonstrative idiot was not always so got rid of, he did not escape a tyranny scarcely less horrible. He had a liberty something like that permitted to a fox or a hare perpetually run down but always preserved for future sport. The lunatic was caged and chained. The harmless idiot was driven forth to be hunted by all who chose to make him the butt of their fun or their inhumanity. Only a few years ago strait-waistcoats and manacles were the ordinary apparel of what were facetiously termed "asylums" for persons of unaccounted mind; and even the Court physician could find no better palliative for the diseased mind of one of our Kings than to chain the harmless old man to a ring affixed to a stone wall. What person of middle age does not remember how fools were pursued and teased and tortured in every town and village? Many of these unhappy creatures had to run the gauntlet of popular persecution all day, and at night found themselves without a shelter beneath which to lay their heads.

With all the shortcomings of the present day, we may be proud of the fact that in our own time this disgraceful state of things has virtually been brought to an end, and that all over the civilised world asylums in the true sense of the word have sprung up in which the absence of intellect and mental aberration are treated as diseases, and in which the most dependent of our fellow-beings are afforded all the relief which medical skill, anxious nursing, and suitable amusements can afford them. The two great asylums of the county of Middlesex—Colney Hatch and Hanwell—contain at the present moment about 1800 insane inmates; and 440 idiots and imbeciles are cared for and instructed at Earlwood. In neither of these establishments is corporal chastisement inflicted. This prohibition is founded on the intelligible principle that insanity is a disease, and that disease should not be punished. Our county asylums are in every respect regarded as hospitals. There is no such thing as a chain, or handcuff, or a strait-waistcoat in either of them. If a patient is disposed to do himself personal injury, and cannot be restrained by the close watching of an attendant, he is placed in a small padded room, where it is impossible for him to hurt himself; but even this mild restraint is not often found necessary. Colney Hatch is the larger of the two county asylums. At present it contains over 2000 patients, and fresh cases cannot be received except as vacancies occur through death or discharge. The building and its adjuncts present from the outside the appearance of a small town, and stand within an enclosure of 140 acres. Almost everything consumed or worn by the inmates is manufactured inside. There are a good-sized brewery and a gas-works on the premises. It is a curious fact that though in any given year a larger number of men are admitted than women, the number of women in the institution is always about one-third greater than that of the men. The cause is that as a rule insanity attacks men in a more acute form, and they either recover or die sooner than women, in whom it is of a more chronic character. It is a common error to suppose that people are generally driven mad from moral causes. Of 242 male patients admitted to Colney Hatch during the year 1865, and the cause of whose lunacy was known, only 29 owed it to moral causes, while in 61 cases the causes were physical. In 150 cases the cause was not ascertained. Of 198 female patients admitted during the same period, 31 had become insane from moral, and 54, including six hereditary cases, from physical causes. Among men intemperance is a fertile source of insanity. In Colney Hatch there are many highly-educated persons of both sexes, but of all feminine occupations that of domestic servants furnishes the greatest number of patients. Dr. Marshall, one of the medical officers, ascribes this to the sudden termination of service which so often takes place as the result of a quarrel between mistress and maid. A knowledge of this fact may lead to a little more forbearance on the part of ladies, even when they are in the right. It may be disappointing to those novel writers who always make their heroines go mad when disappointed in love, to learn that the statistics of madhouses do not bear out their romantic theory. One should be sorry to arrive at the ungalant conclusion that the chances of a man remaining sane are lessened by marriage; but the rigid figures of the Colney Hatch books show, that while in the year 1845 the number of married female patients admitted exactly balanced that of the single, the number of married male patients admitted was to the unmarried as 126 to 94. It is a melancholy truth that the improved method of treating the insane has not been attended with any very great increase in the number of cures. There appears to be but a very small chance of recovery when the disease has become chronic. The percentage of recoveries is in inverse ratio to the duration of the malady, and in cases of long standing it is very small indeed. There are at Colney Hatch, and the medical superintendent, judging after an experience of many years in the treatment of such cases, does not think there are more than thirty-eight of them curable. "What, then," it may be asked, "does this costly and elaborate system of treatment really effect?" The answer is easily given. It not only lessens the mortality of the poor insane, but it improves and affords comfort to all of them, and renders a very large proportion of the entire number comparatively happy. To suppose that an insane person does not reason is an error which an hour's visit to such an establishment as Colney Hatch is sufficient to dispel. The insane labour under delusions usually very absurd and often very dangerous. As was well remarked by one of our great psychologists, their premises are wrong, but the conclusions they draw from them are right. It is, however, too much the custom of sane people to conclude that because an insane person imagines he is a king or the victim of some oppression, that therefore he is an idiot, and without any

reasoning faculty worthy the name of mind. There is a poor woman at Colney Hatch who imagines herself to be a Royal personage. On Wednesday a theatrical performance and a ball took place there for between 600 and 700 of the inmates who could be present at such entertainments. This poor woman could not be permitted to attend, but the occasion afforded her the greatest delight. Addressing a gentleman who was passing through her ward, she said, "I cannot tell you how pleased I am this evening. You are aware, probably, that there is a ball in this house for the entertainment of the many people who spend their lives here. Now, such recreations should be afforded to all classes, and I only regret that the Prince, whose wife I am, is not here to witness the sight." This afflicted woman is insane in thinking she is a princess, and consequently commits all sorts of absurdities for a person in her real position; but they would not be absurdities in the person whom she supposes herself to be, any more than would have been her observations on the subject of the ball. In the same ward a patient, who is scrupulously neat in her personal appearance and ladylike in her general demeanour, said she wished to have a fox or two with the doctor in presence of a gentleman by whom she was accompanied. She then proceeded,—"Now, doctor, I have many times spoken to you on a subject which I will renew in presence of this gentleman, though I have not much hope of any good result. This institution is intended for lunatics, and not for the sane, and yet here am I, a perfectly sane woman, doomed to spend my existence among a set of mad people. Is that right? I had a good deal of trouble about property. I claimed it because it was mine, but I am willing to give up all thoughts of that, and to earn my bread in a humble manner, or even to throw myself on the parish should I fail earning it. I have a right to it because I am sane." She delivered this very collected little oration in a manner well calculated to impress any one with the idea that a madhouse was not the place for her. But this woman is one of the most dangerous lunatics in the establishment. Her mania is homicidal. Occasionally she imagines that some particular individual is the incarnation of all that is evil, and that such person ought to be put an end to, and acting on this delusion, she actually made a murderous assault on another woman with a spade, and nearly succeeded in killing her. But there is a still more curious case at Colney Hatch. It is that of a male patient who many years ago was one of the most active of the Bow-street officers. He took a leading part in the arrest of the Cat-street conspirators, and was engaged in unravelling the mysteries of the Edgeware-road murder, for which Greenacre was subsequently executed. This man is perfectly rational on most points, though subject to some delusions. He cannot be allowed to touch drink; but for this, he might be permitted to go at large. One day he begged hard for permission to visit the city, and an attendant was told off to accompany him. The pair got tipsy; but the ex-Bow-street officer, being the staidier of the two, took his keeper into custody, conducted him to the Watch-street police station, and there had him locked up on a charge of being drunk and incapable. He represented to the police that he was one of the wardens of the asylum, that his prisoner was a patient who had been sent out in his charge, and that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on his part, the young man had succeeded in getting intoxicated. Having imprisoned his custodian he forthwith returned to Colney Hatch, where he reported that to protect him from harm he had been obliged to lock him up. It is not surprising that patients like those to whom we have referred—and in this respect they are but types of many hundreds—can appreciate the treatment they receive in county asylums, where periodicals are given them to read, games are provided for them, birds sing in their yards, pianos are among the articles of their furniture, and concerts and dancing parties take place once a week. Dr. Sheppard, the medical officer of the male side, gets up readings and dramatic pieces, which are thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of the inmates. Christmas is looked forward to by them for months before it comes, and the remembrance of its enjoyments affords them pleasure for months after it has passed. They cheerfully assist in decorating the whole building with holly and ivy, and they pay their Redeemer the homage of such intelligence as is left them by numerous inscriptions bidding welcome to the "Prince of Peace." At the private theatricals on Wednesday evening, and the ball which followed it, between 600 and 700 of the patients and 400 visitors were present. The performers were officers of the establishment, and a more orderly audience never assembled in any theatre. The best points in the play and the best songs were precisely those which the lunatics applauded, and to hear them joining in the choruses was in itself sufficient to repay those who assembled to assist in making them happy. Mr. Wyatt, the chairman, and the committee of county justices who have the management of the asylum, were present, and a number of ladies and gentlemen joined in the dancing. The dancing parties so frequently held in the institution make those of the inmates who are able to take part in quite familiar with quadrilles, polkas, &c.; and it was not a little amusing to see the insane coming to the assistance of the sane when mistakes were made by the latter in the intricacies of the "Lancers."

In the Asylum at Earlwood there were a series of festivities on Thursday. This establishment, which was opened by the Prince Consort, in 1855, is situated in an open country near Reigate, and at a distance of about two miles from the Redhill Junction of the South-eastern Railway. The building is large and handsome, surrounded by about eighty acres of ground. It having been established by experience at Berlin, at Bicêtre, in various parts of the United States, and on a small scale at Bath and Highgate, that a good deal could be done to improve the condition of idiots, the large institution at Earlwood was undertaken. When it is stated that the treatment which succeeds in insanity is not at all beneficial in idiocy, and that in 1862-3 there were no fewer than 18,311 pauper idiots in England, the necessity for a large asylum specially devoted to this class of the mentally afflicted will be at once apparent. Earlwood contains accommodation for about 440 patients, and as there are that number there at present, while fresh applications for admission are constantly pouring in, it is intended to double the amount of existing accommodation if the public should come forward with subscriptions to the necessary amount. Financially, Earlwood differs from our county asylums. The latter are maintained out of the public rates. Earlwood receives no public grant. It is maintained on bequests, subscriptions, and the surplus of the pensions paid for the pay-patients, who are about a fourth

of the entire number. It was unfortunate for Earlwood that during two or three years after its opening, its management was such as to incur the censure of the Lunacy Commissioners. In 1858, however, there was a change of management; and in a succession of annual reports, coming down to last year, the Commissioners speak in the highest terms of what has been done by Dr. J. L. Down, of the London Hospital, the present medical superintendent. In their reports published last year they say the asylum "continues to show signs of progress and improvement at each of our succeeding visits." To do anything for idiots is difficult, and requires incessant application on the part of those who undertake the task. It has been found by experience that relief of physical ailments which almost invariably accompany idiocy gives more play to the mental power of the patients, however slight the latter may be. But, if their mental faculty be anything above mere instinct, it is reason of the very lowest order. Of abstract reasoning idiots seem as a rule to be utterly incapable. Thus Dr. Down, after causing a number of them to be instructed in elementary arithmetic, found that, when asked to apply their knowledge of addition or subtraction to anything but small balls in a frame, and chalked figures on a board, by means of which they had been taught, they had not the least idea of it. They had no knowledge of counting if it had to be done in money or weight. To meet this difficulty he established a shop in the schoolroom, and by making the pupils act as salesmen and customers alternately, and causing them to deal with real weights and coins, he has succeeded in some what improving matters; but, after a long course of practice, the highest results obtained from 144 pupils were that 28 knew all the coins and weights, and could calculate the weights a little; 27 knew all the coins and two or three weights; 15 knew a few coins and weights; 38 knew two or three coins, and 36 knew nothing at all about the matter. Some few pupils have been got up to simple matters, but it is rare to find any of these master the difficulties of multiplication, and it is not uncommon to discover that when they do know a little multiplication they have forgotten all about addition. There is a young man at Earlwood who draws beautifully from copies; but it was six months before he could be taught to distinguish a dog's head from its tail. He has made a duplicate model of a ship which would not disgrace any workman; and he is now preparing a model of a State barge for the French Exhibition. Here he has trusted to his own originality, and the result is that, while the workmanship is excellent to its minutest details, the design is ridiculous. Many of the pupils can whistle or sing by ear the most difficult piece after having once heard it; but not one of them can learn a note of music. It seems as if each idiot has some small share of mental faculty which may be made useful if it be put into the right groove and kept there; and this is what is done at Earlwood. The lads are employed at various trades, and a capital set of new workshops is being erected in a block detached from the main building. Shoemaking is the favourite occupation of such as can work, but though many of them can sew the articles well, few if any of them can cut out a pair of boots or shoes. So much, however, has been done in making available for their own support whatever handicraft the pupils are found to engage in, that several lads and girls who received their instruction in the asylum are now earning their bread outside. For first-class patients their friends pay £200 a year each. Each has a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, and a servant devoted to himself exclusively. For patients of the second-class £100 per annum is the charge. It is stated to be a rule of the establishment that the names of those afflicted shall not be mentioned to strangers by any one connected with the place. On going through the institution one is struck with the attachment which the idiots show to those who have charge of them. When on Thursday evening they were assembled in a large hall to receive Christmas presents, the medical superintendent's appearance caused a general manifestation of joy. Many of them kissed his hand; and such as could articulate for, unhappily, were not a few, uttered almost amounting to dumbness often accompanied idiocy—had something to say to him. No fence enclosed the grounds, yet no pupil has ever run away. In a few instances boys have gone off for a day, but they have returned again of their own accord. It has been observed that at Colney Hatch the number of female patients on the books is always about one-third greater than that of the male patients. At Earlwood, on the contrary, there is always about one-half more boys than girls. As a rule idiots are short lived. Phthisis is the principal cause of their mortality, but paralysis and diseases of the brain carry off a great many of them. Observations made during eight years have led the medical superintendent to believe that we need not resort to the doctrine of an original plurality of races to account for the different types of the human family which now inhabit the globe. There is at present in the institution a girl who might well pass for a Chinese, and another who might easily be mistaken for a child of the Malay type. Both are the children of English parents. Dr. Brown states that he has had English idiot children under him who, except in colour, were of the negro type. It has also been remarked at Earlwood that two idiots, the children of different parents, and from different parts of the country, have resembled each other so much that the attendants have had much difficulty in distinguishing between them. From these facts Dr. Down is led to believe that the different types of mankind are not different species, and that their variation depends upon variable circumstances. On Thursday evening the numerous company of ladies and gentlemen who assembled to witness a very excellent dramatic performance had an opportunity of observing how beneficial to poor idiots are proper medical care, judicious classification, and suitable instruction. The pupils behaved themselves with much propriety, and if not as appreciative an audience as that of the previous night at Colney Hatch, they showed that they regarded the affair in the light of an amusement. We cannot give to idiots those faculties which nature has denied them, nor can we make insanity, in anything like the majority of cases, yield to medical treatment. But, by means of institutions such as Earlwood and the county asylums, we may improve the condition of hundreds of sufferers, and render them to some extent sharers in the occupations and pleasures of their fellow-men.

DEMOCRACY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)
THE discussion on democracy at Edinburgh between Professor Blackie and Mr. Ernest Jones has begun. The Greek Professor took the first evening. He began by remarking that man, of all animals, was the most difficult to govern, and that the government of man was of all arts the most difficult. After a statement of the de-

mocratic argument that all men are naturally free and equal and are entitled to self-government through representatives of their will, deciding by a majority, the learned professor depicted the various propositions in their naked or unqualified form, and produced a great array of ancient as well as modern authorities against them. He then adduced the examples of democratic States, remarking that for one hundred years of unfettered democracy, Athens had paid with two thousand years of political servitude; that in Rome, though aristocracy had helped her ruin, democracy had increased as she rushed to her degradation; that the Italian republics and Holland had been very short-lived, and that in the Helvetic republic, which owed her preservation to mountainous barriers and restricted territory, democratic government was most oppressive, "universal suffrage" having, according to De Tocqueville, "stupid public opinion." Turning to America, the Professor had abundant evidence to show of political corruption. There, he said, the original sin of all democracy, the assumed right of the majority to dictate to the minority, had developed itself in its most gigantic form. Having, as he remarked, brushed away the paint from the face of the fair Transatlantic prophet, Professor Blackie adverted to the situation of our own country. He believed that the Whig Government had been borne along by a current which they thought to have controlled, and had submitted to a dictation which they ought to have resisted. He was opposed to the recent Reform Bill on the ground that they were purely democratic. He would not object to give the working classes additional representation; but he objected to giving it on the ground of mere numbers. It seemed to him like a madness to talk of a Reform Bill at all so close on the back of the sweeping measure of 1832. That measure was certainly brought in as a final one, final at least in the direction of representing mere numbers. Any other measure for the curtailment of aristocratic influence was certainly not wanted for the whole history of this country showed that the power of the monarchic and aristocratic elements in the constitution had been step by step diminishing. What was now required was not an increase of democratic force, but some regulative and counteractive principle. The whole course of recent legislation had been popular, and no class received more attention from Parliament than the working classes, who had been rising rapidly into social weight and significance, and who were now in far more danger of being spoiled by flattery than oppressed by tyranny. The House of Commons was now democratic as it could be made with due regard to the just influence of the middle and upper classes. Already signs were abroad of the democratic habit, men of high character and intelligence being rudely assailed because they had spoken in the national councils with courage and independence, while others were found afraid to speak the truth, and supporting measures of which they disapproved merely to tide over an emergency. Professor Blackie concluded by saying that a bill in the direction of American democracy would inevitably lead to the overthrow of the British constitution before a House of Commons nominated by trades unions and overruled by fervid demagogues. The constitution of this country would not last a year. The House of Lords, that wonderful incarnation of all that is stable, graceful, and chivalrous in society, would be voted an incubus, the Crown denounced as an expensive nuisance, and the multitude and Mammon—the material forces and the material interests—would enter into the undisputed heirship of the British constitution.

In reply to Professor Blackie, Mr. Jones complained that Professor Blackie had treated the subject as if democracy signified the sole rule of the working classes, and not the rule of the whole nation. He maintained that before the learned professor could argue on the failure of democracy in heathen Athens or in pagan Rome, he was bound to show that there was no difference between them and Christian Britain in the nineteenth century. Before he could cite the case of republican France, he must show there was no difference between a country bowed for seven centuries beneath terrible oppression and our own. Before he could take the case of Australia he must show there was no difference between the glorious Scotland and the colonies to which gold-diggings lured the adventurous avices of the world; and before he could anticipate the same results in Edinburgh as were found in New York he must prove that the seaside midland which receives and retains the refuse of the world is on an equality with the Athens of the North. He would, however, meet the professor on the ground he had chosen. As to Athens, he quoted Herodotus and Grote to prove that under democracy she had risen to her greatest prosperity and power; that in Rome (as Macaulay stated) two centuries of prosperity, harmony and victory followed the reconciliation of the orders and the passing of the Licinian laws, while under Rienzi democracy was the agent which made her parting glory linger a few brief hours. And now, he asked, what ushered in returning greatness to that classic land but democracy under Garibaldi, the foremost democrat and the greatest man in Europe? In France democracy, whatever its excesses, were brief, found the land held by a few nobles, and the people starving. It turned it into six million freehold farms, and gave plenty to the people. True, a Napoleon now reigned—the cloud between one sunrise and another—but even he was obliged to disguise his Imperial mantle with the colours of the dawn, to reign in the name of liberty and truth, and to bow before the virtues of the people. As to Australia, its progress under democracy was at least an upward one; and from New York he would say, turn to America. From New York—the one black spot on the face of the sun—from New York with its refuse of war-marchers and aristocrats, the men you have degraded by your class-rule in Britain, Germany, and France—turn to America as a whole, where education and morality stand higher than in any other country in the world. Strange that wherever democracy has reigned, there has society reached its highest development—moral, social, and intellectual. Mr. Jones then spoke of the state of things at home; and in reference to the trades' unions claimed for them that they had carried the Ten Hours Bill and wrested the concession of the factory schools. The working classes, instead of wanting education to fit them for the franchise, needed the franchise to enable them to obtain education. In America mass-hold suffrage had created the best educated people in the world. It was moreover the only means of putting an end to corruption and intimidation at elections; it might admit the bad, but it was certain to catch all the good within its net, and he believed the good were the great majority in every Christian land. Are we not walking (said Mr. Jones) in the downward path of Rome and medieval France? Is not aristocracy doing here exactly

what it did there? In Rome and in France wealth accumulated and the land was monopolised. Reform saved Rome from revolution. Revolution saved France from ruin. Which are we to have here—revolution or reform? Mr. Jones then went into the Scriptural argument for democracy, holding that the law of Christ and the Apostles was that of equality and liberty.

(From the Times.)
The grand discussion on Democracy which was held in Edinburgh last week ought to persuade us that, after all, we do not differ very much from our ancestors. Burke may cry out that the age of chivalry is gone, and it is probable that sophists, economists, and calculators, have increased in number since he uttered his celebrated lament, but the *perfidium ingenuum Scotorum* has, at all events, not yet died out. North of the Tweed human passions and prejudices, sympathies and antipathies, have somehow or other survived the use of railways.

It is impossible not to be amused at Professor Blackie's enterprise, but it is equally impossible not to feel kindly disposed towards him for his spirit in undertaking it. We may laugh at Don Quixote gravely pointing out to highway robbers the impropriety of their way of life, but respect is mingled with our laughter. It seems that the annual soiree of the Edinburgh Working Men's Institute has recently been held, at which Professor Blackie was present. Whether, like Don Quixote, he was in search of adventures, or merely came as an honoured guest, we know not; but, having an opportunity of speaking, he proceeded forthwith to denounce Democracy. It need scarcely be remarked how completely this is in the style of the true knight-errant. He is ever ready to attack a monster, and to succour the distressed. But your knight-errant scorns to take an unfair advantage of any one, and Professor Blackie doubtless felt that in making this unexpected raid on the enemy's camp he took them a little unawares. Accordingly he offered to discuss the whole question at some future time with any champion of Democracy who might present himself to the encounter. The offer was accepted, Mr. Ernest Jones was the champion found, and last Thursday the jousting began. Nothing could be more chivalric, medieval, dramatic. The Professor is the New St. George, burning with a desire to kill the Dragon which devours all liberty. Mr. Ernest Jones was as confident and enthusiastic as the Professor, and it must be acknowledged that the pair were not ill-suited to each other.

The passage at arms is gentle and joyous in spite of no blood flowing from it. The Professor, by arrangement, commenced the attack. On Thursday night he appeared in the field armed with a pamphlet of fifty-four pages, wherewith to demolish his adversary and put down Democracy for ever. From this he discharged argument after argument, supplementing them occasionally by oral additions, when he found the opinion of the ring condemning his written words as too few or too ineffective for his purpose. He concluded, we are told, amid loud cheering. Mr. Jones took the offensive on Friday night, and was equally vigorous, equally declamatory, and equally successful. But impartial bystanders must confess that the attack and defence were alike superficial and unsatisfactory. Professor Blackie's best arguments were derived from the American Republic, and he worth attention as so many reasons to disavow any copying the institutions of the States; but Democracy and the Union are by no means identical. It is quite possible for an advocate for Democracy to admit that the American Constitution is radically wrong, and against such an advocate Professor Blackie would have little or nothing to say. If Mr. Ernest Jones had replied that in a true Democracy the representative or legislative body ought to correspond in its composition to the varied character of the people governed, and that each class ought to find its spokesmen there in exact proportion to its own strength; if he had gone on to admit that this ideal is not approached, and never can be approached, under the present constitution of the United States, and that the English House of Commons is far more nearly a copy in miniature of the English nation than Congress is of the Union; but, allowing that this had been conceded, the representation of the several classes of society in Parliament did not observe the law of proportion either in respect of numbers or of importance, and that it would increase our strength and better our legislation if we made a step towards observing it—what would Professor Blackie have been able to reply? He might say, and with truth, that his arguments had been directed against Mr. Bright and the Reform Bills of the late Government; but, when a learned Professor descends into the arena, we expect him to do something more than to expose elementary fallacies, or if he defends such a course by the position of his opponents, to show that he is aware of the extreme narrowness of his ground. But Mr. Jones was as feeble in defence as his adversary in attack. Like many another reasoner, he glorified Democracy without much attending to what his opponent had to urge against it. He admitted, indeed, the shortcomings of New York, but exempted them on the ground of the mixed character of the inhabitants of New York City. The plea is not without force, but it leaves Mr. Jones's abstract praises of Democracy without a leg to stand upon.

The duel between Professor Blackie and Mr. Jones over the body of Democracy will probably do little harm, if it does at all much good. Should it set anybody thinking on the subject, it will need no further justification, for nothing was more evident last summer than the ignorance of the House of Commons on Reform.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCIVAL.

(From Old Stories Retold, in "All the Year Round.")
THE Session of the year in which Wellington took Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, and in which Napoleon retreated from Moscow, was an eventful one from its very commencement. In the afternoon of May 19, 1812, the lobby of the House of Commons was full of noisy politicians, discussing the recent grant of one hundred thousand pounds a year to the new Regent, the probabilities of a war with America, the extravagance of the new Park to which the Prince had given his name, the outrages of the Luddites, the prospects of Lord Castlereagh succeeding the Marquis Wellesley as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the more than likelihood of Wellington again retiring to the Portuguese frontier. Old politicians were lamenting the death of Pitt and Fox (1805-6); grievance-mongers were button-holding impatient M.P.s; place-hunters were seeking their victims with the pernicacity of harriers that have lost their hare; men with claims, real or imaginary, on Government (one among them, especially brooding, soured, and malignant), were watching the opening of doors. Through the crowd, unnoticed but by habitues of the House, passed Mr. Dundas, Viscount Palmer-

ston, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Mulgrave, and other members of the Cabinet; but the pre-possessing, courteous Premier had either not appeared or was hidden by the crowd round the door. That shrewd, hard-working, adroit man would soon be there, if he had not already come, and his followers and partisans were waiting, eager for his coming, and ardent for the debate, in which the Premier would calmly oppose the Catholic claims, or resist any more extended prosecution of the Peninsular war.

A slight murmur, at about a quarter past five, at last announced the long-expected Minister. At that very moment the sharp ring of a pistol at the entrance of the lobby startled every one, both in the hall and in the adjacent committee-rooms. There arose a cry of "Murder—murder!"

"Shut the doors; prevent any one escaping." Then a person, with his hand pressing his left breast, rushed from the cluster of members standing round the entrance, staggered towards the door of the House, groaned faintly, and fell forwards on his face. Mr. Smith, member for Norwich, was the first to approach him. Thinking it some one in a fit, he walked round the fallen man, not at first recognising his person, or knowing that he was wounded; but finding he did not stir, he instantly stooped to assist him, and on raising his head was horrified to discover that it was the Premier. Requesting the assistance of a bystander, the two men instantly raised Mr. Percival, carried him between them into the room of the Speaker's secretary, and set him on a table resting in their arms. He was already not only speechless, but senseless, and blood was oozing fast from his mouth.

They felt his heart. In a few minutes the pulsation grew fainter. In ten minutes he was dead.

Mr. Lynn, a surgeon of Great George-street, instantly came and examined the body. He found a pistol-bullet had struck the Premier on the left side, just over the fourth rib. It had penetrated three inches, and passed obliquely towards the heart, causing almost instant death. The moment Mr. Percival fell, several voices had called out: "That is the fellow." "That is the man who fired the pistol."

The assassin was sitting, in a state of great agitation, on a bench by the fireplace, with one or two persons to the right of him. General Gascoyne, M.P. for Liverpool, with a soldier's promptitude, instantly sprang on him, and catching him by the breast of his coat and his neck, took the still smoking pistol from him, and told him that it was impossible that he could escape. The murderer replied: "I am the person who shot Mr. Percival, and I surrender myself."

Mr. J. Hume, member for Weymouth, also seized him, and took from his pocket a second pistol, ready primed and loaded with ball. Mr. Burgess, a solicitor of Mayfair, also helped to arrest the man, and to take him into the body of the house and give him into the custody of the messengers. The murderer's agitation had by this time entirely subsided. He seemed quite sane, grew perfectly calm, and commented on some slight inaccuracy in Mr. Burgess's statement.

General Gascoyne instantly recognised the assassin as John Bellingham, a man who had been a member in Liverpool. Three weeks before he had called on the general and requested his assistance in pressing his claims on Parliament for redress for an unjust imprisonment at St. Petersburg, the resident ambassador having been applied to in vain. The general had recommended him to memorialise the Premier. A great fear fell on the Cabinet Ministers that night when the news of the desperate and at first unaccountable assassination reached them. The Prince Regent, amid the vulgar and meretricious splendour of the pseudo-Oriental palace at Brighton, shook like a jelly. A massacre of Ministers was apprehended; there were the wildest rumours current of Luddite outrages and revolutionary conspiracies. Mr. Percival had, no doubt, been the first victim. Whose turn was to be next? Where could the sword be best aimed to reach the necks of the assassins? All was fear, gloom, and doubt? The people of England were known to be discontented; it might be necessary to use grape-shot and sabres to keep down their foolish and dangerous impatience for Reform; besides, what was the correction of any abuse but an incipient revolution? "Scrape one barnacle from the vessel of State, as well stare and sink her at once in the Red Sea of Jacobinism," screamed the political Chianese.

Many of those grave and eminent men who came with hushed steps into the Speaker's drawing-room, where the Premier lay dead, and, as they looked at the pale calm face, and, as the events of the life of the murdered man passed swiftly through their minds, have remembered the peroration of his speech as Attorney-General at the trial of Peltier, the French editor, in London, for his libel against Napoleon: it seemed now almost like a presentment of his own fate.

Replying to Mackintosh, Mr. Percival had then said (1802): "There is something so base and disgraceful—there is something so contrary to everything that belongs to the character of an Englishman—there is something so immoral in the idea of assassination, that the exertion to assassinate this or any other chief magistrate would be a crime against the honourable feelings of the English law."

The biography of Mr. Percival is brief. He was the second son of the Earl of Egmont, and was born in 1762. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he went to the Bar in 1786, in spite of great shyness, soon became leader of the Middle Circuit, and in 1796 won his silk gown, became member for Northampton and a protégé of Pitt. When that Minister fought Mr. Tierney, he kindly declared Mr. Percival competent to be his successor, and even to cope with Fox.

Percival supported Pitt in all his measures, especially in the mischievous and unnecessary war with France. Under Addington, the busy satellite became Attorney-General. He was legal adviser of the unhappy Princess of Wales, and, under the Duke of Portland, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, demanding £2000 a year, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for surrendering his business at the Bar. Parliament growing indignant, he reluctantly relinquished the appointment, and his friends trumpeted forth his patriotic disinterestedness. On the death of the Duke of Portland, in 1807, he became Premier.

Palpably a third-rate professional politician, scarcely fit to carry Lord Chatham's crucifix, Percival was glorified by the suddenness of his melancholy death: his smooth ready talk was called eloquence; his quickness at figures, genius for finance; his obstinate and narrow-

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

Down Trains.
Sydney to Parramatta, Penrith, Richmond, Mittagong, and Intermediate Stations.

| Station | Time | Station | Time |
|---------|------|--------------|-------|
| Sydney | 7.15 | Parramatta | 7.45 |
| | | Penrith | 8.15 |
| | | Richmond | 8.45 |
| | | Mittagong | 9.15 |
| | | Wentworth | 9.45 |
| | | Orange | 10.15 |
| | | Yass | 10.45 |
| | | Canberra | 11.15 |
| | | Albury | 11.45 |
| | | Wagga | 12.15 |
| | | Adelaide | 12.45 |
| | | Melbourne | 1.15 |
| | | Perth | 1.45 |
| | | Wellington | 2.15 |
| | | Dunedin | 2.45 |
| | | Christchurch | 3.15 |
| | | Auckland | 3.45 |

Up Trains.
Mittagong, Richmond, Penrith, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

| Station | Time | Station | Time |
|-----------|------|------------|------|
| Mittagong | 8.15 | Parramatta | 7.45 |
| | | Penrith | 8.15 |
| | | Richmond | 8.45 |
| | | Sydney | 9.15 |

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, April 2nd, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
STATIONERY, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1867.

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GRAND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

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| Sydney | 7.15 | Newcastle | 8.15 |
| | | Woolwich | 8.45 |
| | | Wallsend | 9.15 |
| | | Meriton | 9.45 |
| | | Longbridge | 10.15 |
| | | Wallsend | 10.45 |
| | | Woolwich | 11.15 |
| | | Newcastle | 11.45 |

Up Trains.
Newcastle to Sydney, and Intermediate Stations.

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| Newcastle | 7.15 | Sydney | 8.15 |
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| | | Newcastle | 11.45 |

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, April 2nd, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
STATIONERY, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1867.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

THE EVENING, Thursday, April 5th.

THE OLD GUARD.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

FOR A LIMITED SEASON.

MR. AND MRS. GOURLAY.

THE FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED MR. DANIEL.

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VICTORIA HOUSE.

FAIRMER, PAINTER, AND POPE.

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FAIRMER, PAINTER, AND POPE.

WANTED, A GIRL, to make herself useful.

Apply at the Marine Stamps, 7, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand SPRING-CART.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to nurse a baby.

WANTED, for the country, a good NEEDLE.

WANTED, two young MEN accustomed to work.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, or Improver, G.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS, FINISHERS, and a

WANTED, NURSE, about 14 years, used to

WANTED, a MILLINER, for the country, Bathurst,

WANTED, a respectable BOY, R. Benson, clothier,

WANTED, a strong GIRL for housework. Apply

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 76,

WANTED, a quiet, respectable GIRL to mind a baby.

WANTED, an active young Man as WAITER.

WANTED, a NURSE and HOUSEMAID, references.

WANTED, a little GIRL, about 14. Apply 546,

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. J. Davis,

WANTED, a RUNNER, one accustomed to the

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 543,

WANTED, a single Farming Man, able to plough.

WANTED, a smart active GIRL, 140, William-

WANTED, a COUGH, 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, Apply 5, Windmill-

WANTED, a CAUTIONER, to do a small job. Apply

WANTED, to sell a second-hand American

WANTED, a young Lady to superintend the practice

WANTED, a GROOM and competent Driver, reference

WANTED, a second-hand Set of American Boring

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TO LET, TUDOR VILLA, Ocean-st., West.

Apply at the Marine Stamps, 7, Campbell-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and five ROOMS, Crown-

TO LET, the upper part of a HOUSE, three

TO LET, in Victoria-street North, a roomed HOUSE.

TO LET, HOUSE, 57, 1st-terrace, containing 10

TO LET, the OFFICES and STORES in Ocean

TO LET, a HOUSE, 1st floor, Custom House-street.

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